

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties number: K-678.

Name: ~~K-14~~ / KENNEDYVILLE Rd JOSE MORGAN COX

The bridge referenced herein was inventoried by the Maryland State Highway Administration as part of the Historic Bridge Inventory, and SHA provided the Trust with eligibility determinations in February 2001. The Trust accepted the Historic Bridge Inventory on April 3, 2001. The bridge received the following determination of eligibility.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST	
Eligibility Recommended _____	Eligibility Not Recommended <u>X</u>
Criteria: <u> </u> A <u> </u> B <u> </u> C <u> </u> D Considerations: <u> </u> A <u> </u> B <u> </u> C <u> </u> D <u> </u> E <u> </u> F <u> </u> G <u> </u> None	
Comments: _____ _____ _____	
Reviewer, OPS: <u>Anne E. Bruder</u>	Date: <u>3 April 2001</u>
Reviewer, NR Program: <u>Peter E. Kurtze</u>	Date: <u>3 April 2001</u>

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC BRIDGES
HISTORIC BRIDGE INVENTORY
MARYLAND STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION/
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

MHT No. K-678

SHA Bridge No. K-14

Bridge name Morgan Creek

LOCATION:

Street/Road name and number [facility carried] Kennedyville Road

City/town Kennedyville

Vicinity X

County Kent

This bridge projects over: Road _____ Railway _____ Water X Land _____

Ownership: State _____ County X Municipal _____ Other _____

HISTORIC STATUS:

Is the bridge located within a designated historic district? Yes _____ No X

National Register-listed district _____ National Register-determined-eligible district _____

Locally-designated district _____ Other _____

Name of district _____

BRIDGE TYPE:

Timber Bridge _____:

Beam Bridge _____ Truss -Covered _____ Trestle _____ Timber-And-Concrete _____

Stone Arch Bridge _____

Metal Truss Bridge _____

Movable Bridge _____:

Swing _____

Vertical Lift _____

Bascule Single Leaf _____

Retractable _____

Bascule Multiple Leaf _____

Pontoon _____

Metal Girder _____:

Rolled Girder _____

Plate Girder _____

Rolled Girder Concrete Encased _____

Plate Girder Concrete Encased _____

Metal Suspension _____

Metal Arch _____

Metal Cantilever _____

Concrete X _____:

Concrete Arch _____ Concrete Slab X Concrete Beam _____ Rigid Frame _____

Other _____ Type Name _____

K-678

DESCRIPTION:

Setting: Urban _____ Small town _____ Rural X

Describe Setting: Bridge No. K-14 carries Kennedyville Road over Morgan Creek approximately one mile south of the village of Kennedyville. The stream is flowing towards the southwest. There is one modern house just east of the bridge, otherwise the bridge is surrounded by planted fields.

Describe Superstructure and Substructure:

The existing structure, built in 1929, is a two span concrete slab bridge supported by concrete abutments and a concrete pier. The west span measures 22' and the east span measures 20'. The total length of the bridge is 42'. The concrete flared wingwalls form approximately a forty five degree angle with the centerline of the road. The solid concrete parapets are decorated with panelling and are integral with the bridge. They are capped with articulated coping stones. Site inspection in August 1995 reveals that there is considerable efflorescence seeping from parapets, pier, and abutments.

Discuss Major Alterations:

No major alterations are apparent

HISTORY:

WHEN was the bridge built 1929

This date is: Actual X

Estimated _____

Source of date: Plaque _____ Design plans _____ County bridge files/inspection form _____

Other (specify): County files

WHY was the bridge built?

The need for a more efficient transportation network and increased load capacity in the decades following World War I.

WHO was the designer?

State Highway Administration

WHO was the builder?

State Highway Administration

WHY was the bridge altered?

There are no apparent alterations.

Was this bridge built as part of an organized bridge-building campaign?

As part of an effort by the State to increase load capacity on secondary roads during the 1930's.

SURVEYOR/HISTORIAN ANALYSIS:

This bridge may have National Register significance for its association with:

A - Events _____ B- Person _____

C- Engineering/architectural character _____

This bridge does not have National Register significance.

Was the bridge constructed in response to significant events in Maryland or local history?

Reinforced concrete slab bridges are a twentieth century structure type, easily adapted to the need for expedient engineering solutions. Reinforced concrete technology developed rapidly in the early twentieth century with early recognition of the potential for standardized design. The first U.S.

attempt to standardize concrete design specifications came in 1903-04 with the formation of the Joint Committee on Concrete and Reinforced Concrete of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Maryland's road and bridge improvement programs mirrored economic cycles. The first road improvement program of the State Roads Commission was a 7 year program, starting with the Commission's establishment in 1908 and ending in 1915. Due to World War I, the period from 1916-1920 was one of relative inactivity; only roads of first priority were built. Truck traffic resulting from war-related factories and military installations generated new, heavy traffic unanticipated by the builders of the early road system. From 1920 to 1929, numerous highway improvements occurred in response to the increase in Maryland motor vehicles from 103,000 in 1920 to 320,000 in 1929, with emphasis on the secondary system of feeder roads which moved traffic from the primary roads built before World War I. After World War I, Maryland's bridge system also was appraised as too narrow and structurally inadequate for the increasing traffic, with plans for an expanded bridge program to be handled by the Bridge Division, set up in 1920. In 1920 under Chapter 508 of the Acts of 1920 the State issued a bond of \$3,000,000.00 for road construction; the primary purpose of these monies was to meet the state obligations involving the construction of rural post roads. The secondary purpose of these monies was to fund [with an equal sum from the counties] the building of lateral roads. The number of hard surfaced roads on the state system grew from 2000 in 1920 to 3200 in 1930.

With a diverse topographical domain encompassing numerous small and large crossings, Maryland engineers quickly recognized the need for expedient design and construction.

In the early years, there was a need to replace the numerous single lane timber bridges. Walter Wilson Crosby, Chief Engineer stated in 1906, "The general plan has been to replace these [wood bridges] with pipe culverts or concrete bridges and thus forever do away with the further expense of the maintenance of expensive and dangerous wooden structures". Within a few years, readily constructed standardized bridges of concrete were being built throughout the state.

The creation of standard plans and a description of their use was first announced in the 1912-15 Reports of the State Roads Commission whereby bridges spanning up to 36 feet were to use standardized designs.

Published on a single sheet, the 1912 Standard Plans included those structures that were amenable to such an approach: slab spans, (deck) girder spans, box culverts, box bridges, abutments, and piers (State Roads Commission 1912). Slab spans, with lengths of 6 to 16 feet in two foot increments, featured a solid parapet that was integrated into the slab, with a roadway of 22 feet.

In the Report for the years 1916-1919, a revision of the standard plans was noted:

During the four years covered by this report, it has been found necessary to revise our standard plans for culverts and bridges, to take care of the increased tonnage which they have been forced to carry. Army cantonments...increased their operations several hundred per cent, and the brunt of the enormous truck traffic resulting therefrom, was borne by the State Roads of Maryland. In addition to these war activities, freight motor lines from Baltimore to Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and various points throughout Maryland, and the weight of many of these trucks when loaded, was in excess of the loads for which our early bridges were designed (State Roads Commission 1920:56).

Published on separate sheets, the new standard plans (State Roads Commission 1919) for slab bridges reveal that the major changes was an increase in roadway width from 22 feet to 24 feet and a redesign of the reinforcement. The slab spans continued to feature solid parapets integrated into the span. The range of span lengths remained 6 to 16 feet, but the next year (1920) witnessed the

issue of a supplemental plan for a 20 foot long slab span (State Roads Commission 1920).

When the bridge was built and/or given a major alteration, did it have a significant impact on the growth and development of the area?

There is no evidence that the construction of this bridge had a major impact on the growth and development of this area. Historic maps show that the area around this bridge has always been undeveloped.

Is the bridge located in an area which may be eligible for historic designation and would the bridge add to or detract from the historic/visual character of the potential district?

This area is not eligible for historic designation.

Is the bridge a significant example of its type?

No, this structure is a typical example of a standardized concrete slab bridge.

Does the bridge retain integrity of important elements described in Context Addendum?

Yes, the character defining elements have retained their integrity.

Is the bridge a significant example of the work of a manufacturer, designer, and/or engineer?

No, this structure is an undistinguished example of a standardized concrete slab bridge.

Should the bridge be given further study before an evaluation of its significance is made?

This bridge does not warrant further study.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

County inspection/bridge files X

SHA inspection/bridge files

Other (list):

Lake, Griffin, and Stevenson, 1877 Atlases and other Early Maps of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, Philadelphia, 1877.

SURVEYOR:

Date bridge recorded 8/14/95

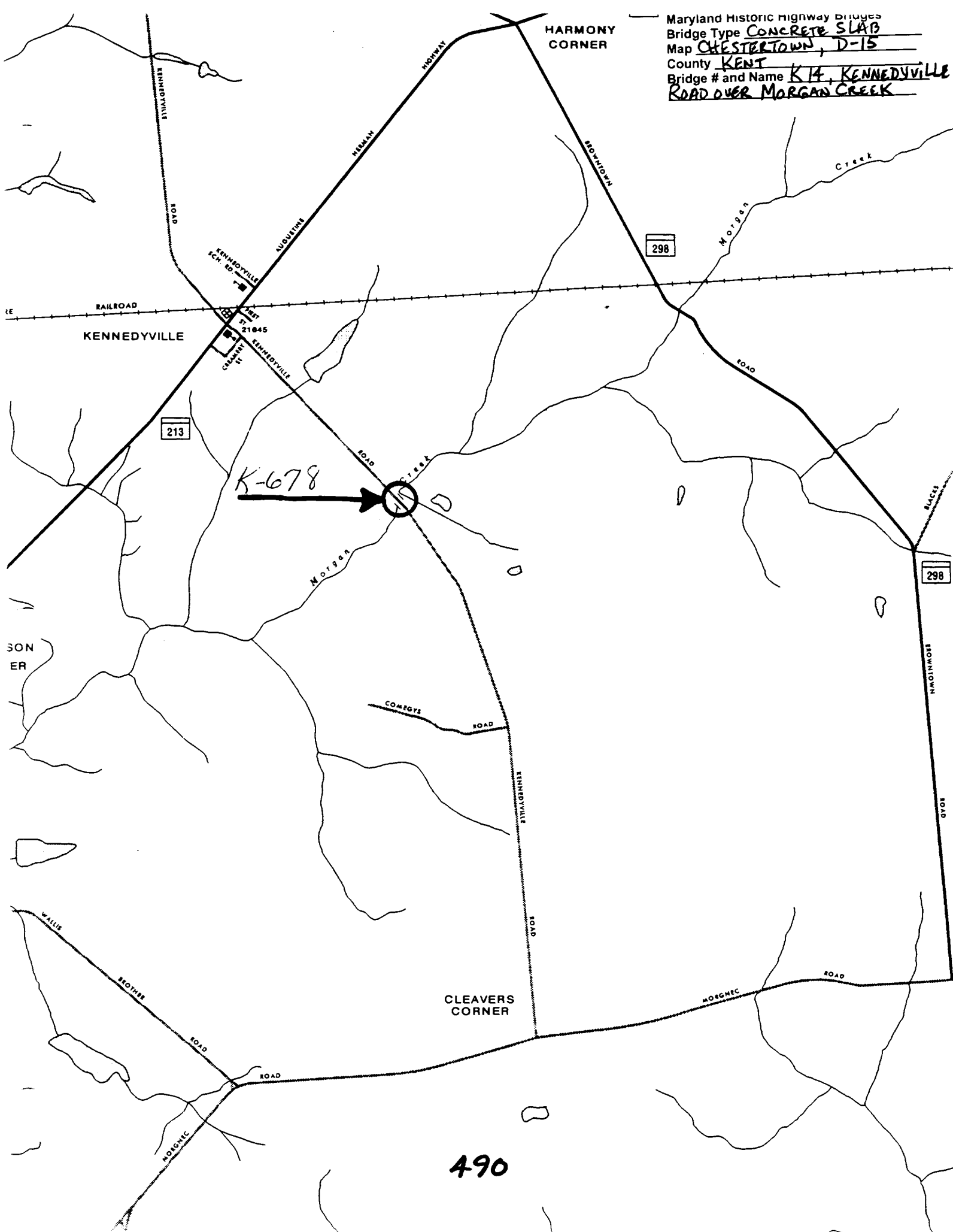
Name of surveyor Daniel Moriarty

Organization/Address P.A.C. Spero & Co., 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412, Baltimore, Maryland 21204

Phone number 410-296-1635

FAX number 410-296-1670

Maryland Historic Highway Bridges
Bridge Type CONCRETE SLAB
Map CHESTERTOWN, D-15
County KENT
Bridge # and Name K 14, KENNEDYVILLE
ROAD OVER MORGAN CREEK





K-678

KENT COUNTY

MATT HICKSON

1-31-95

~~MARYLAND SHPO~~ SMA

BRIDGE K-14, LOOKING NW

1 OF 4



K-678

KENT COUNTY

MATT HICKSON

1-31-95

MARYLAND SHPO SITE

BRIDGE K-14, LOOKING SE

2 OF 4



K-678

KENT COUNTY

MATT HICKSON

1-31-95

~~MARYLAND SHPO~~ 54A

BRIDGE K-14, LOOKING DOWNSTREAM (SW)

3 OF 4



K-678

KENT COUNTY

MATT HICKSON

1-31-95

MARYLAND SHPD - 5 AM

BRIDGE K-14, LOOKING UPSTREAM (NORTH)

4 OF 4

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property/District Name: Kennedyville over Morgan Creek Bridge, Kent County
Survey Number: K-678

Project: Bridge replacement Agency: _____
SHA/FHWA/COE

Site visit by MHT Staff: X no ___ yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility not recommended X

Criteria: ___A ___B XC ___D Considerations: ___A ___B ___C ___D ___E ___F ___G
___None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

According to information provided, the Kennedyville Bridge, K14 (MIHP #K-678), is a concrete slab structure which was constructed in 1929. However, the Interagency Historic Bridge Review Committee, determined in 1996 that the bridge was not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, due to its condition and the fact that it is a typical bridge found in many locations across the state. In the Trust's opinion, no new information has been provided to indicate that that determination should be reconsidered, and thus the bridge is not eligible under Criteria A (transportation) or C (engineering) for the National Register.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Project Review and Compliance Files

Prepared by: Wallace Montgomery & Associates

Anne E. Bruder April 24, 2000
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes ___ no ___ not applicable

B. Kurtz 4/27/00
Reviewer, NR program Date

mt

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT**I. Geographic Region:**

- ☒ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☐ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- ☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☐ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☐ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☒ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- ☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement
☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

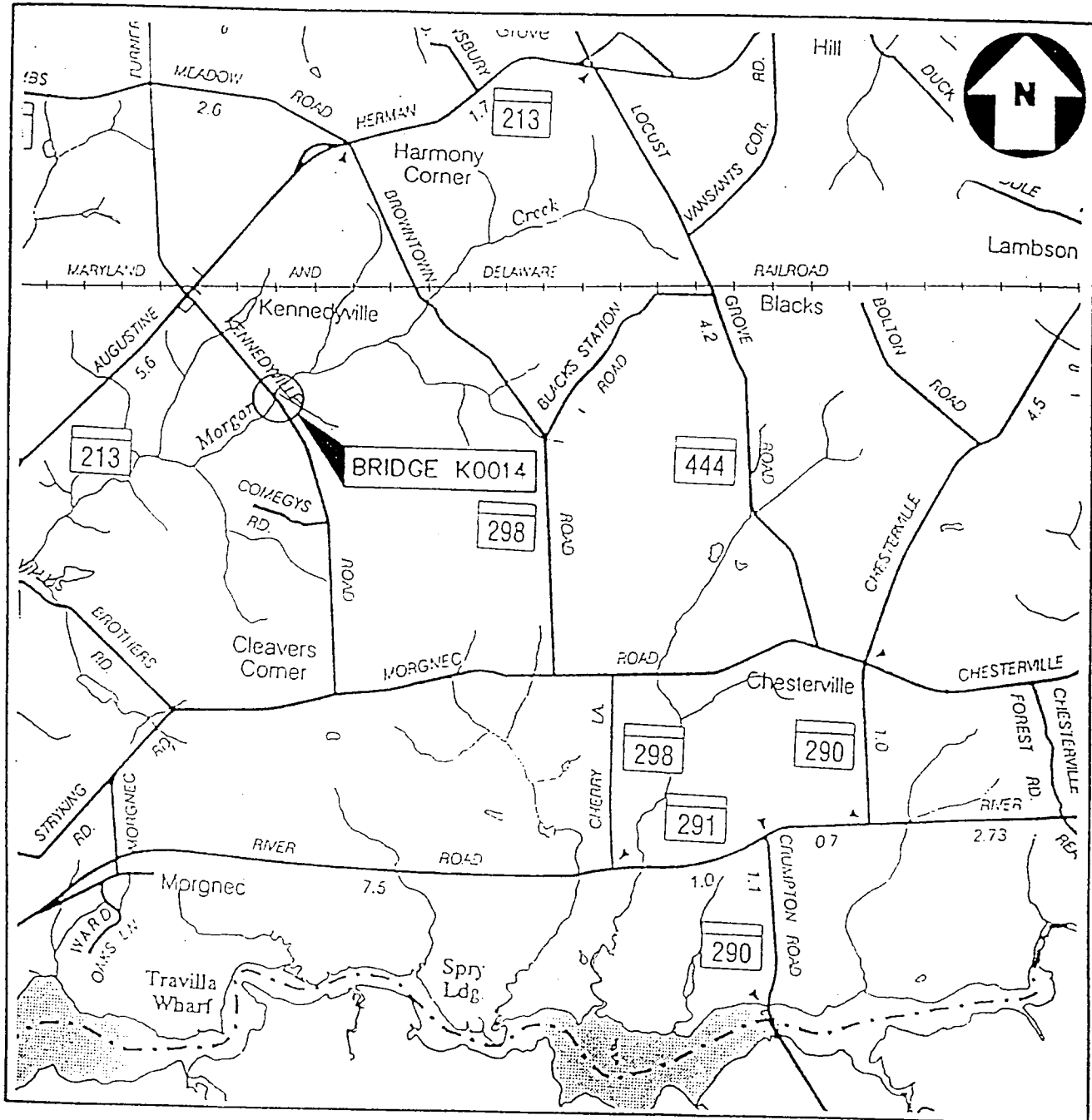
- ☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☒ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category:

TransportationHistoric Environment: RuralHistoric Function(s) and Use(s): BridgeKnown Design Source: State Roads Commission (Standard Design)

K-678



LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1"=1 MILE

REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE NO. ~~K004~~ ^{K0014}
 KENNEDYVILLE ROAD OVER MORGAN CREEK
 KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND
 WMA#199015.01